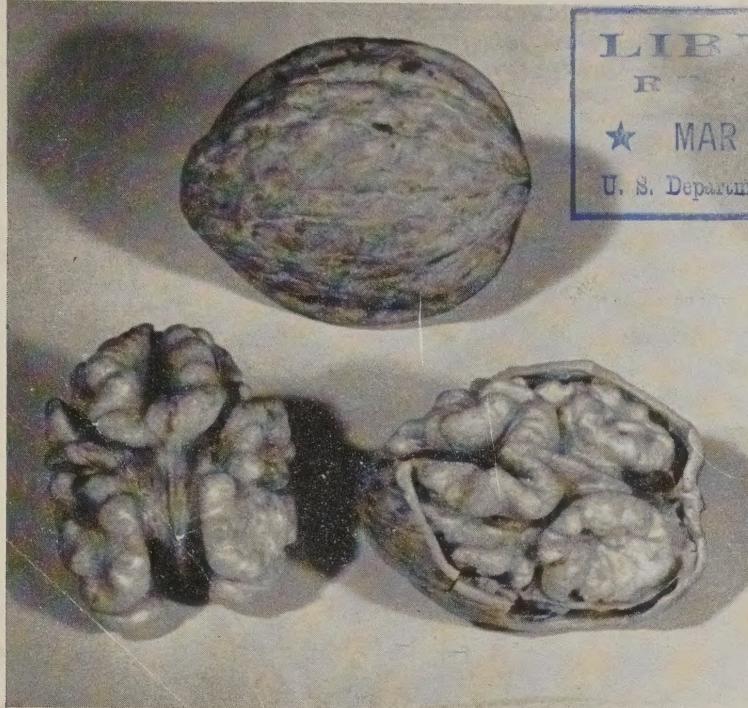


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6291
SCHAFFER—The Hardy Bukowinan Walnut
(Plant patent No. 494)



1942
LYNN TUTTLE NURSERY

CLARKSTON HEIGHTS
CLARKSTON WASH.

1:30 PM
1942



Reference Librarian
Div. Fruit & Vegetable Crops

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
Fruit and Vegetable Crops and Diseases

OPO 8-3591

BETTER and HARDIER VARIETIES of FRUIT and NUT TREES

The New HALO Peach

Miss Newman (B.P.D.) Library

SCHAFFER WALNUT

(Plant patent No. 494)

For untold centuries the so-called "English" or "Persian" walnuts (*Juglans Regia*) have grown in most parts of Europe and Asia to latitudes as far north as 55 degrees and to altitudes of 6,000 feet. Their northern spread is 6,000 miles from Copenhagen to Manchukuo. Poland, the Carpathian mountains and the Russian Ukraine have many fine trees. Just where these came from we are not sure but very likely the Magyars brought them with them from what is now Manchukuo in the 9th century or in previous invasions.

Trees from these cold areas must, of necessity, grow fast in the spring and early summer and must mature their crop and wood early in the fall. All cold-country walnuts (from north China, Russia or Poland) seem to have these characteristics, in contrast to the ones brought to this country from France, Italy or southern Germany. It is unfortunate that we did not have good introductions from the cold sections earlier.

The Schafer Walnut comes from the northern edge of the Carpathian mountains near Bukowina, latitude 48 degrees north, longitude 26 degrees east. This is at considerable altitude with winter temperatures dropping to 40 or 50 degrees below zero. A very severe climate. Winter and summer isotherms would indicate temperatures like northern Montana. The ground freezes deeply.

The original tree is growing at the farm home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Schafer near Yakima, Wash. The seed was brought from Bukowina by Mrs. Schafer. The tree has stood in its present location about 16 years. It now has a 50' spread and produces 300 or more pounds annually.

Tree—Rapid grower, tall and spreading.

Nuts—Large. Thin-shelled. Quality excellent. Very full-meated.

Bearing—Bears young, annually and abundantly.

Quality—Excellent. Considered by many as superior to Franquette.

From history and performance we consider this tree equal in hardiness to the American Black Walnut. Ripe a month earlier than the blacks. Dormancy begins about the same as blacks but the Schafer starts earlier in the spring.

The valuable Circassian Walnut timber used in furniture manufacture is from the walnut trees of this district and on into the Caucasus.

We estimate a yearly return of from 100 to 300 lbs. of nuts per tree at ten years of age. Plant 50 to 60 feet apart. Interplant with Wahlert peaches.

Besides being a profitable orchard tree the Schafer Walnut is most desirable as an ornamental. Their rich, verdant foliage is most pleasurable to see. A combine of beauty, pleasure and profit.

SCHAFFER WALNUT trees are worthy of planting on the best of orchard land, on the grounds of the finest home or country estate. A few of them will pay a lot of taxes, more of them will become a business and all of them will be a source of much pride and satisfaction.

We have been very gratified at the wide interest shown in the SCHAFFER Walnut. In 1941 we sold into 22 states and Canada and could have sold many more had we had the trees. Orders filled were for plantings of from 1 to 100 trees. Some orders we could not fill were considerably larger. The spring of 1942 will find us in much the same position . . . without enough trees to meet the demand.

Stock and quantities not penciled thru are still available for delivery SPRING 1942.

SCHAFFER WALNUT TREES (grafted)

(plant patent #494)

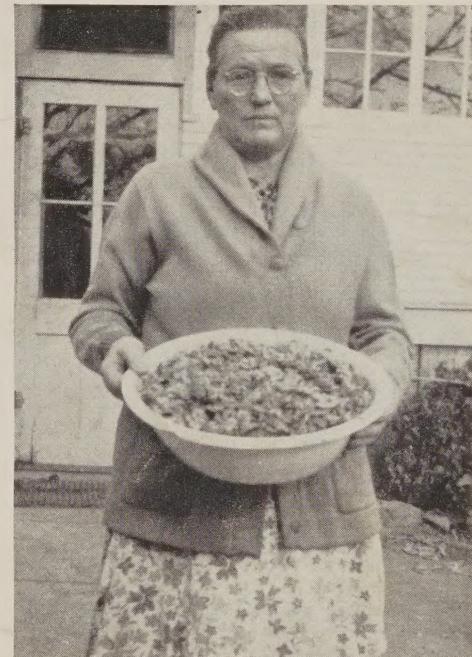
price each in lots of

	1-11	12-24	25-50	50-100	100
5-8'	\$5.00	4.50	4.25	4.00	3.80
8' Up	7.50	6.50	6.00	5.50	5.00
2-5'	4.00	3.50	3.25	3.00	2.80

Unless otherwise ordered trees are cut back about $\frac{1}{2}$ and the cuts waxed, ready for planting.

We are booking trees for 1942-1943 planting season at the same prices. All sizes and quantities will be available for early-placed orders.

In our quest for better varieties we have examined many seedlings and bud sports and are testing the ones that show genuine promise. Whether in fruits or men, "there is always room at the top." If you have something outstanding write us about it.



MRS. SCHAFER holding Pan of
Schafer Walnut Meats.

Yakima, Washington
Oct. 28, 1939

DEAR MR. TUTTLE:

The original Schafer Walnut tree together with a few seedlings from the tree are the only English Walnuts that survived the winter freezes in the Yakima Valley. It is located in a "frost pocket" but has never failed to produce a good crop. The trees make a rapid growth and the quality of the nut is excellent; it has a high percentage of meat inside a thin shell.

Yours truly,

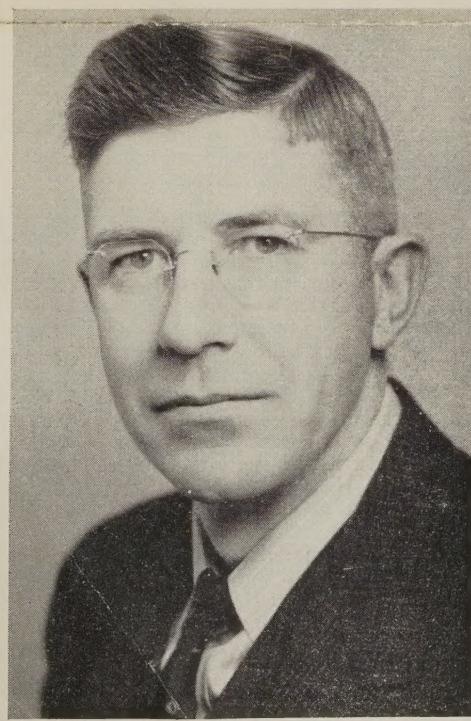
A. T. POLENSKE

NOTE: Mr. Polenske owns and operates an orchard near the original Schafer tree. He was formerly County Agent of Asotin County, Washington

A Word To The Future:

Agriculture may well turn to tree-crops, crops that rival corn in food per acre, tree-crops that harvest themselves, that supply timber, wind-breaks, bird and squirrel havens, flood-controls, soil conservation, and a net return all in one breath. Ask us about it.

PLANT WALNUTS FOR FUTURE SECURITY
EAT THEM FOR HEALTH



LYNN TUTTLE

THIN-SHELLED BLACK WALNUTS

Grafted Trees

The thin-shelled varieties of American Black Walnuts are selections from the best of our native nuts. They have about twice the proportion of meat as the ordinary black walnuts. Most trees will bear the third year after planting. We list three of the best varieties.

THOMAS—A large nut cracking out about 90% halves and quarters. MEAT—light-colored, mild flavored and very fine. TREE—tall, very rapid grower. Tends to alternate production.

STABLER—Tree smaller and more spreading than Thomas. Nut very thin shelled. Many kernels come out entire. Rich flavor. Bears regularly.

OHIO—A large nut with a very large hull. Considered very ornamental. A consistent bearer.

Grafted walnuts bear early, usually the third year after planting. Production increases rapidly.

Meats in large pieces and of uniform quality are very much in demand at good prices. The industry is new and growing. Few good nuts or quality meats of black walnuts are on the market.

A windbreak or fence-row planting should be a splendid investment. Along creek banks or well drained bottoms they do wonderfully.

There is a ready market for these good nuts.

For permanent trees we suggest you plant 60 feet apart or 12 trees per acre. Interplant with Wahlbert peaches, 96 trees per acre. Fence row planting may be closer.

There is also a big possibility in growing Black Walnut timber. It is valuable.



THOMAS

American Black Walnut

Actual size—note large amount of kernel.

OTHER NUT VARIETIES

FILBERTS or Hazelnuts:

Filberts, as known commercially, are European, or Hybrid Hazelnuts, and are much larger than our native Hazels.

Commercial plantings are practical in many sections. It is a fine nut to try almost anywhere. Large sized trees produce much quicker results.

CHESTNUTS:

Chestnuts do well in many places. Quite a few kinds are growing and producing here. American, European and Chinese varieties are all good. The Chinese is probably the hardiest and the most dependable. It is also almost immune to the Chestnut Blight that ruined the eastern trees of American Chestnut. The Chinese is sweet like the American and the nut comes out free from inner skin or pellicle when opened. Plant two or more varieties.

ALMONDS:

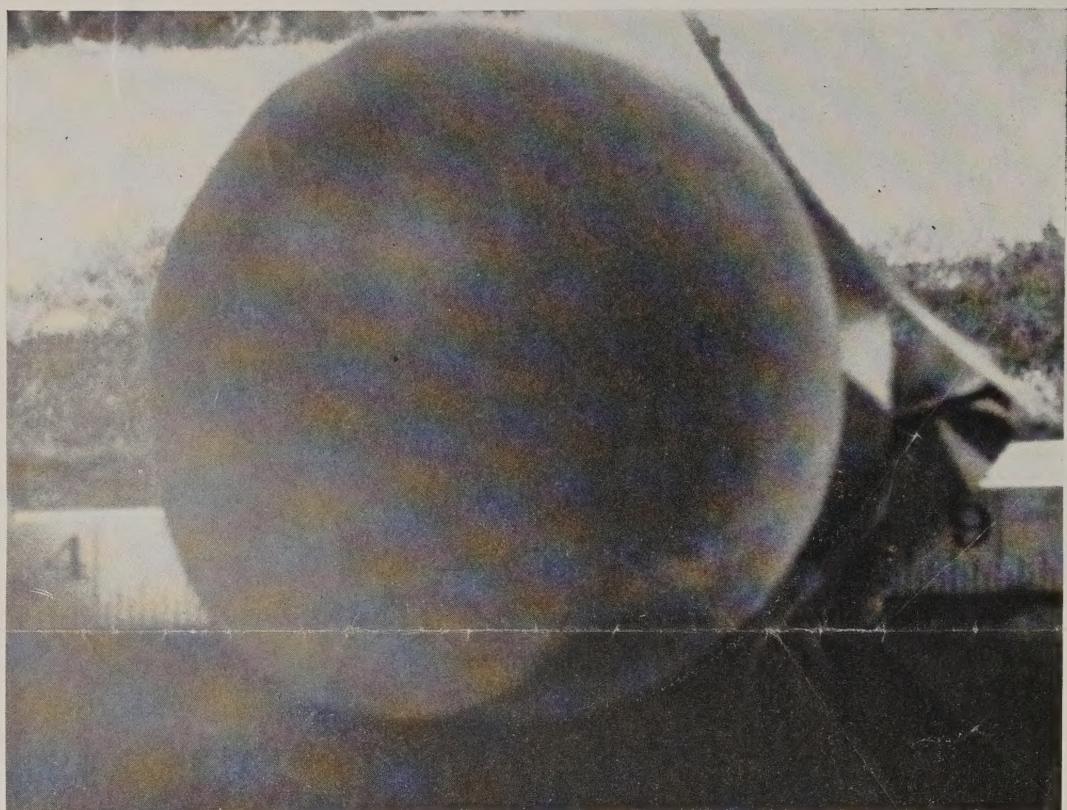
Several kinds of Almonds are doing well here in the Lewiston-Clarkston valley. They are about as hardy as peaches but more susceptible to early winter freezes. We are specializing in one from Utah that seems to be very hardy and apparently self-fertile, the Bickford.

PECANS:

Paper-shell, Northern Pecans are promising. The trees are magnificent, the nuts good but production rather in the experimental stage. Plant two or more for pollination.

WAHLBERT PEACH

(Plant patent pending)
Hardiness—Color—Quality—Firmness—Productivity



WAHLBERT PEACH

(Plant patent #)

Has never missed a crop

The WAHLBERT PEACH is often considered a better Hale, is two weeks earlier, higher colored and much more productive. It is FREESTONE, SURE-CROPPING, a real money-maker. The hardiest peach we know.

This excellent peach, originated by A. W. (Bert) Wahl, Clarkston, Washington, first bore in 1921. Its attractiveness was immediately apparent and its good qualities appreciated. However it was not until a series of severe winters ruined crops of all other varieties that its unusual hardiness was known. The WAHLBERT PEACH has not failed in twenty years.

It takes many good qualities to MAKE a peach, and The WAHLBERT has them.

FIGURE THIS OUT

Estimate the percentage of loss due to the following defects in your present peach varieties:

Variety	Wahlbert	Elbertha				
Freezing	0	%	%	%	%	%
Falling	0					
Poor Color	0					
Lack Uniformity	0					
Shy Bearing	0					
Split Pits	0					
Bruising	0					
Tender Skin	0					
Weak Tree	0					
TOTAL	0					

The WAHLBERT PEACH largely overcomes all of the difficulties indicated above. It is this happy combination of good qualities that puts it out in front among the many new peach varieties.

When you grow fruit it is production that counts. And by production we mean the amount of good merchantable fruit per acre. WAHLBERT is THE answer.

SPECIAL FEATURES OF WAHLBERT

1. COLOR—Deep red over golden yellow.
2. FLESH—Rich yellow.
3. HARDINESS—Crops when others freeze.
4. PRODUCTIVITY—Bears abundantly, self-fertile.
5. COLORING—Early, well ahead of picking time.
6. SEASON—Two weeks ahead of Hale. It

ripens when good peaches are scarce.

7. ADHERENCE—Does not fall. Sticks to the tree even after ripening.

8. SHAPE—Almost round, depressed at apex, packs easily and well.

9. FLAVOR—Rich and good—no astringency or bitterness near pit. Tasty.

10. SIZE—Large, about 3"x3".

11. CANNING—Excellent home canner and very promising for commercial canning, rich juice.

12. SHIPPING—Firm flesh, medium tough adhering skin—does not show bruises readily. Holds up.

In WAHLBERT season other good peaches are scarce. We think it firmer and better than any freestone peach ripening near its season. Altho resembling Hale in shape and appearance WAHLBERT is higher colored, much more productive and has no astringency about the pit.

In direct contrast to Hale the tree is large and vigorous, buds extremely hardy, the bloom very large, abundant and showy; a better Hale, freed of Hale defects of tree and production.

The tenacity with which WAHLBERT adheres to the tree means more peaches in the basket, enables picking with a smaller crew. With its firmness, flavor and rich, syrupy juice this peach is much in demand.

E. A. WHITE FRUIT CO.
Lewiston, Idaho

Nov. 12, 1938

MR. LYNN TUTTLE,
Clarkston, Wash.,
Dear Sir:

During the first week of August, 1937, my attention was called to a seedling peach tree on Clarkston Heights, and I was surprised to note, that while peaches in that district that year were practically a complete failure, that this tree was heavily loaded with large attractive fruit. I cut a peach open and found that it was a yellow freestone, and on sampling it found an excellent flavor.

I should judge, that this tree was fifteen or twenty years of age, and it did not appear to have received any special care, which made the size and quality of the fruit all the more surprising.

In time of ripening, I would estimate that it would be about two or three days later than the Rochester.

Last year we ordered 200 of these trees, which had been named the "Wahlbert," and, I believe, it will prove to be one of the finest freestone peaches so far developed.

E. A. WHITE

HALO

A Peach of a Peach. Very firm, rich red, yellow freestone of about Golden Jubilee season. A heavy producer. Seemingly very frost re-

sistant. Colors deeply before ripe and holds to the tree. Developed from Tuscan. First bore fruit in 1928.

FRUIT VARIETIES

* Varieties are listed in ripening order. "O" indicates earliest variety listed. "25" indicates it is 25 days after the earliest variety, etc.

We try to list only the best or most popular varieties but can furnish almost anything. Many of the older sorts have been replaced by better.

APPLES—

- *0 CRIMSON BEAUTY (Early Red Bird)—Fine, hardy, productive, larger than transparent and 10 days earlier.
- 10 YELLOW TRANSPARENT—Early yellow, fine for sauce.
- 20 EARLY McINTOSH—A new apple of promise. McIntosh-Transparent cross.
- 30 WILSON'S RED JUNE—Rich in color and tasty. An improved Red June.
- 50 RED GRAVENSTEIN—Fine cooking and eating.
- 50 WEALTHY—Bright red, tart, excellent, large.
- 50 MILTON—New apple, very highly recommended. McIntosh hybrid.
- 70 WINTER BANANA—Very desirable cooking and eating.
- CARLTON—A better McIntosh.
- DARK JONATHAN—Colors deeply and early.
- JONATHAN—Red striped, fine for every use.
- RED DELICIOUS—High-color, aromatic, choice eating.
- YELLOW DELICIOUS—Cooking and eating. Popular.
- ROME BEAUTY (Red)—Fine eater. Grand baker.
- WINESAP—Winter eater and cooker, red.
- DARK WINESAP—Earlier coloring.
- YELLOW NEWTOWN (Newtown Pippin)—Greenish-yellow, keeper.

CRAB APPLES—

- WHITNEY—Large, red stripe, good.
- SIBERIAN—Hardy, productive.

PEARS—

- CLAPP'S FAVORITE—A fine, large, home orchard pear.
- BARTLETT—Favorite for eating and canning, juicy, buttery.
- FLEMISH BEAUTY—Large, productive, quality.
- GORHAM—Bartlett type but later and keeps months longer.
- D'ANJOU—Splendid winter eating pear.
- BOSC—Large, long-neck, late dessert pear.

PEACHES—(*) Indicates hardest varieties. (Y. F.—Abbreviation, yellow freestone.)

- *0 *MAY FLOWER—Dessert peach, white flesh.
- 15 HALE'S EARLY—Dessert peach, greenish-white flesh.
- 24 ORIOLE—Y. F., very sweet, excellent.
- 28 HALO—Y. F. patent applied for. New peach of our own development. Excellent eating, firm, large, very high-colored. A heavy, young producer. Won first place in a National Fruits Show in 1939. Seems very resistant to spring frosts. Ships and handles well.
- 30 GOLDEN JUBILEE—Y. F., fairly firm, splendid tree and fruit.
- 32 *ROCHESTER—Y. F., of good quality, slicing.
- 35 *SOUTH HAVEN—Y. F., considered very hardy, good.
- 40 *HALE HAVEN—Medium size, productive, well-colored. Needs heavy trimming for size.
- 42 **WAHLBERT—Best money maker of all—see description.
- 52 EARLY ELBERTA—Elberta type but earlier and better canner.
- 56 ELBERTA—Y. F., standard freestone canner.
- 56 PEAK CLING—Productive and good canner.
- 58 J. H. HALE—Y. F., one of the best commercial peaches; large, handsome canner.
- 60 *MUIR or MALTA—Y. F., non-acid, good canner.
- 62 *INDIAN CLING—Red flesh; used extensively for pickling.
- 90 SALWAY—Slicing or canning; rather mild.
- 85 PHILLIP'S CLING—Very large, excellent yellow canner.
- 105 KRUMMEL'S OCT.—Y. F., large, eating.

APRICOTS—

- EARLY CHINESE—Fine, hardy, productive. Not large, but a great favorite.
- YAKIMENE—Dessert cot., beautiful tree.
- WENATCHEE (Wenatchee Moorpark)—Very large, commercial.
- CHINESE—A favorite, large, yellow.
- ROYAL—Medium, good drier and canner.
- BLENHEIM—Excellent quality, medium size, productive.
- TILTON—One of best commercial canners.

CHERRIES—Sweet.

- *0 TARTARIAN—Medium sweet, dark, juicy.
- 10 ROYAL ANNE—Commercial canner.
- 10 DEACON—Large, dark, does not rain-crack, hardy, can pick before or after Bing.
- 10 BING—Large, dark, shipper.
- 15 LAMBERT—Large, dark, fine tree.
- 20 BLACK REPUBLICAN—Large, black, firm.
- Note:** Use Deacon, Tartarian or Black Republican for pollenizers with Lambert, Bing or Royal Anne.
- CHERRIES—Sour.**
- 0 MAY DUKE—Large, early, favorite.
- 15 MONTMORENCY—Large, light red, standard canner.
- 20 LATE DUKE—Large, dark red, fine, late.

PLUMS & PRUNES

- *0 SANTA ROSA—Excellent, early shipper. Demands top prices everywhere.
- 5 PEACH PLUM—Large, purple-red, excellent eating.
- 14 EARLY ITALIAN (De Maris strain)—Similar to Italian but two weeks earlier. Commercially very profitable.
- DOUBLE X FRENCH—An improved Petite, very sweet.
- 20 WEATHERSPOON—Colors early, does not fall, large and good for shipping.
- 22 BURBANK—Cherry red and yellow, sweet, shipper.
- 30 BRADSHAW—Very large, dark red, green flesh, fine.
- 32 ITALIAN—The standard prune of the N. W. Excellent for eating fresh, drying or canning or shipping.
- 35 IMPERIAL GAGE—Greenish-yellow, small and sweet.
- 40 DAMSON—Small, dark blue, tart, cooking and preserves.
- 50 PRESIDENT—Commands a fine price on all markets. Follows Italian prune on markets and sells considerably higher. Very large.

NECTARINES—

- Similar to peaches but smooth skinned and distinctive flavored. Aromatic and delicious.
- QUETTA—We prefer this one, large, sweet and fine.

QUINCES—

- They are very fine in preserves or jellies, also fine candied. Small trees with a lovely bloom.
- PINEAPPLE—This fine variety is also delicious baked.

■ GRAPES

AMERICAN VARIETIES—

(Considered hardy without covering).

- FREDONIA (Black)—A New York Exp. Station grape rapidly gaining in favor.
- PORLAND—Early white.
- MOORE'S EARLY—Black, large grape, early.
- CAMPBELL'S EARLY—Black, large, excellent.
- NIAGARA—White; called the "White Concord."
- KEUKA—Dark red, a new grape of exceptional aroma, quality and hardiness. American-European hybrid.
- CACO—Red, new grape of fine eating qualities.
- CONCORD—Black, the good old standby of American grapes. Best juicer.
- AGAWAM—Red, good, dependable, excellent arbor grape.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES—

(For sure crops cover in winter.)

- CSABA—Greenish-white, a very hardy, fine, early variety from northeastern Europe. Muscat flavor. Ripens in July. Not usually covered.
- EARLY MUSCAT—10 days ahead of concord. Well bunched and excellent quality.
- RIBIER—Black, very large, new, early, fine, firm.
- MUSCAT—White, excellent eating grape.
- PLAVEC—Big blue Hungarian grape for wine or eating.
- SWEETWATER—White, small, sweet, early.
- THOMPSON SEEDLESS—White, fine eating or drying.
- FLAME TOKAY—Red, a favorite large grape.

CURRENTS

PERFECTION—Red, largest and finest.

GOOSEBERRY

OREGON CHAMPION—Green, large, free from mildew.

BERRIES

YOUNGBERRIES—We supply a thornless type. A wonderful berry.

BOYSENBERRY—Later than Youngberry, harder, trifle larger.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY—Best of dewberries.

BLACKBERRIES—Upright or trailing types.

RASPBERRIES—

INDIAN SUMMER—A new addition to the two-crop berries. Very early, large, dark, hardy and productive. For home use or local market. Sets another crop in late fall. Dark red, fine.

NEWBURGH—Very large, productive, wonderful shipper; N. Y. Exp. Sta.

MUNGER (Blackcap)—Probably best of blackcaps.

STRAWBERRIES—

We list only a few that have proved most satisfactory in the Inland Empire.

NEW OREGON—Large, single-crop berry.

MASTADON—Large everbearer.

ROCKHILL—Almost runnerless everbearer, large and fine.

SHADE TREES

In most varieties of shade trees we list only one size but can supply other sizes at proportionate prices.

ASH—Green	8-10'	\$1.50
ASH—White	8-10'	1.50
BIRCH—European White	8-10'	1.50
BIRCH—Weeping, cut-leaf	8-10'	2.50
BOX ELDER—Silver, variegated	6-8'	2.00
CATALPA—Speciosa	8-10'	1.25
CATALPA—(Umbrella Tree)— 6 ft. stems, 2 yr. heads		2.50
HORSE CHESTNUT—White flowering	5-6'	2.00
HORSE CHESTNUT—Pink flowering	5-6'	3.00
CHERRY—Japanese flowering	4-5'	1.50
CHERRY—Japanese weeping, 6 ft. heads		2.75
CRAB—Betchel's pink flowering	3-4'	1.25
CRAB—Carmine, red flowering	3-4'	1.25
ELM—Siberian	6-8'	1.00
GINKGO—Maidenhair tree	4-5'	2.00
HAWTHORN—Paul's Scarlet	6-8'	2.00
LINDEN—American Basswood	6-8'	1.75
LOCUST—Black	8-10'	1.00
LOCUST—Globe, grafted for 6-7 ft. stems		2.50

LOCUST—Idaho Red Flowering.

This lovely flowering tree is the result of cross-pollination of the common locust with the Rose Acacia, or pink locust. It was developed in Idaho. Growth habit similar to common locust. No seed is developed or seed pods formed. It blooms intermittently all summer. Thorns are few, short and scattered. Really a fine, clean, tree.

MAPLE—Norway	8-10'	1.50
MAPLE—Norway globe, 6-7 ft. stems		2.50
MAPLE—Red	6-8'	1.75
MAPLE—Schwedlerie's Norway, bronze-green leaves	8-10'	1.75
MOUNTAIN ASH—European, red berries in fall	6-8'	1.50
OAK—Red or scarlet	8-10'	2.00
PLUM—Purple Leaf	5-6'	1.50
SYCAMORE—Planetree	8-10'	1.75

EVERGREENS

Priced F. O. B. Lewiston, Idaho

TALL GROWING EVERGREEN TREES—

NORWAY SPRUCE—Green, sharp needles	3-4'	3.00
COLORADO GREEN SPRUCE—Fine lawn specimen	3-4'	4.00
COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE—Good blue	3-4'	6.50
COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE—Grafted, intense blue	3-4'	10.00
AMERICAN ARBORVITAE—Used for both foundation and specimen planting	3-4'	3.00

COLUMNAR—Tall and narrow type.

IRISH JUNIPER—Narrow, bluish. Very well liked	{ 3-4' 4-5'	2.75 3.50
PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE—Much used; good green foliage	{ 3-4' 4-5'	3.00 3.75

BEVERLEYSENSES ARBORVITAE—Golden all year

SCOPULORUM (Silver Cedar)—Very good grey or silver color.	{ 3-4' 4-6'	3.25 4.25
VIRGINIANA GLAUCA—Good blue-grey, narrow	{ 3-4' 4-6'	3.75 5.00
EXCELSA BIOTA—Bright green, rather narrow, very hardy	24-30"	3.00

SPREADING, LOW EVERGREENS—

PFITZERANA JUNIPER—One of the best, good greyish-green, hardy everywhere	{ 18-24" 24-30" 30-36"	2.75 3.00 3.50
SABINA JUNIPER—Good green color, grows 4 ft.	24-30"	3.00
SABINA TAMARISKAFOLIA—Low, slow-growing, fine	15-18"	2.50
MUGHO PINE—Compact, bushy, dwarf, fine color, very hardy	{ 15-18" 18-24"	2.50 3.00
DWARF JAPANESE YEW—Very dark green, dwarf	18-24"	3.50

ROUNDED TYPE EVERGREENS—

RETINISPORA FILIFERA—Pendulous, graceful, grows rapidly	18-24"	3.00
WOODWARDS GLOBE ARB.—Small, round headed	15-18"	2.50

SMALL BROAD BASE TYPE EVERGREENS—

BERKMANS GOLDEN ARB.—Very popular golden dwarf	{ 15-18" 18-24"	2.50 3.25
DAILY NANA—Similar to Berkman, bright green	18-24"	3.00
EXCELSA STRICTA—(Spiny Greek) grey-green	18-24"	2.75
See our evergreens. Many sorts not listed here.		

ROSES

2 yr. field grown, top quality. Price .50 each, \$5.00 per doz. A lilac free with each dozen.	
A few of the best:	
BETTY UPRICHARD—Brilliant orange carmine.	
CONDESSA DE SASTIGO—Lovely pink salmon.	
DAME EDITH HELEN—Favorite large pink.	
GRUSS ON TEPLITZ — Deep red, abundant bloom.	
HOLLYWOOD—A new red rose, long buds.	
IMPERIAL POTENTATE—Large deep rose-pink.	
JOANNE HILL—Apricot yellow.	
KAISERINE—Lemon-white, ivory center.	
LULU—Sprangly, orange-pink, single.	
MARGARET McGREDY — Very fine, orange-scarlet.	
MME. JULES BOUCHE—Excellent white rose.	
PRESIDENT HOOVER—The favorite two-tone.	
RED RADIANCE — Free blooming, splendid cutting.	
PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMER—Hard to beat.	

SHRUBS and HEDGING LAWN GRASS SEED PEAT MOSS

Write for Prices.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

GUARANTEE—All stock is guaranteed to reach your shipping point in good growing condition, to be up to grade and to pass State Inspection. We cannot guarantee growth or be responsible for stock in any way after reaching destination.

NON WARRANTY—We will upon proper proof replace free of charge any stock proving untrue to label, or refund amount paid. However in common with other nurserymen we give no warranty, express or implied, as to productivity, quality, description or any other matter of any stock, plants or bulbs we sell.

SUBSTITUTIONS—Unless otherwise instructed we reserve the right to make substitutions of equal merit in case we cannot supply a variety as ordered.

TERMS—We like at least 25% cash with order, balance C. O. D.

TRANSPORTATION—Where full cash accompanies order we prepay shipping charges in Washington, Oregon and Idaho; in other states, when cash with order of \$25.00 or more.

PRICES—Subject to change without notice.

LYNN TUTTLE NURSERY
Clarkston, Washington

FRUIT TREES—

FOR 1942 SEASON

Fruit trees may be ordered in any assortment and take the rate of the total number of FRUIT TREES in the order. 500 fruit trees take 5% discount from the "100" rate, 1000 trees 10% discount from "100" rate. Prices subject to change without notice.

Prices on APPLE, PEACH, PEAR, PLUM, PRUNE, NECTARINE, APRICOT unless otherwise noted	*Italian prune .05 less in 100 lots	Price each in lots of:					
		1-11 Trees	12-24 Trees	25-49 Trees	50-99 Trees	*100 Trees	1000 Trees
WAHLBERT PEACH	Ex. Select. 4-6' 3-4'	.85 .70	.70 .60	.60 .50	.50 .45	.45 .40	
HALO PEACH	(Plant patent applied for)	1.10 1.00 .90	.90 .80	.75 .65	.60 .55	.55 .50	
CHERRIES	Ex. Select. 4-5' 3-4'	1.00 .85 .75	.85 .70	.70 .65	.60 .55	.55 .50	
QUINCE	3-4' 2-3'	.85 .70	.70 .65	.65 .55	.55 .50	.50 .45	
PERSIMMONS, budded	4-6' 2.50						

NUT TREES

SCHAFER, Our Hardy English Walnut	(Plant patent No. 494)	{	(See descriptive sheet)				
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IMPROVED BLACK WALNUTS and CHESTNUTS, grafted	6-8' 3-6'	3.00 2.50	2.50 2.10	2.30 1.85	2.20 1.70	2.00 1.60
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SEEDLING PECAN and CHESTNUT	4'	1.75
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FILBERTS or HAZELNUT, BUDDED ALMONDS	Ex. Select. 3-4' 2-3'	1.25 1.00 .85	1.00 .80 .70	.90 .70 .60	.80 .60 .55
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HICKORY and PECAN, \$2.50 each.	
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GRAPES ² 2 Year No. 1.	Price each in lots of:					
	1-11 Plants	12-24 Plants	25-49 Plants	50-99 Plants	100 Plants	1000 Plants
CONCORD	.35	.30	.25	.20	.15	12.50
KEUKA, PLAVEC, EARLY MUSCAT	.75	.70	.65	.60	.55	
CSABA, CACO, FREDONIA, PORTLAND	.50	.45	.40	.35	.30	
OTHER VARIETIES LISTED	.40	.35	.30	.25	.20	15.00

BERRIES	Price for:					
	25 Plants	50 Plants	100 Plants	1000 Plants		
	\$.75	\$ 1.25	\$ 2.00	\$ 10.00		
STRAWBERRIES, Standard varieties	1.00	1.50	2.50	15.00		
Everbearing	2.00	3.75	7.00	50.00		
Rockhill everbearer						

MISCELLANEOUS	Price for:					
	Each Plant	12 Plants	50 Plants	100 Plants	1000 Plants	
RHUBARB	\$.30	\$ 2.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 16.00	
ASPARAGUS, Mary Washington, wilt resistant						
HORSERADISH						